

The Demuth Genealogy Revisited: A Moravian Brethren Family from Czechoslovakia

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The Demuth family, who emigrated to America from Moravia in the early part of the eighteenth century, had the distinction of being the charter members of the renewed *Unitas fratrum* Church, later known as the Moravian Church.¹ After the initial stay in Georgia, the members of the family settled permanently in Pennsylvania, and later on several branches of the family moved to Ohio. Since then the family has greatly multiplied and its descendants are scattered throughout the U.S., not to speak of the branches that remained in Europe.

The first generations of the Demuths in this country played an important role as pioneer settlers and builders of the early Moravian settlements. By vocation and avocation they were farmers, carpenters, gunsmiths, merchants or teachers. Despite the generally antiwar stand of the Moravian Church, several members of the Demuth family distinguished themselves as soldiers during the American Revolutionary War as well as the Civil War. In subsequent generations we find the Demuths practically in every profession, the number of physicians among them has been particularly high.

The Demuth's tobacco shop in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, founded in 1770, is the oldest store of its kind in the United States and has been maintained

by the family to date.^{2,3} Several members of this branch of the family were talented artists, especially Charles Demuth (1883–1935), who achieved national acclaim as a landscape artist.^{4,5}

Oliver James Demuth (1860–1912) entered politics, becoming county commissioner for Tuscarawas County, Ohio, state senator, mayor of New Philadelphia and later Ohio State Superintendent of the State Memorial Park at Schoenbrunn.⁶ On the national scene, Peter Joseph DeMuth (1882–), a civil engineer from Pittsburgh, was elected as a Democrat to the seventy-fifth Congress (1937–1939).^{7,8}

Genealogically speaking, there have been several attempts made to construct the family tree of the American Demuths, the most extensive being that of C.F. Buttershell⁹ in his *The Demuth Family and the Moravian Church*. This attractive fifty-two page booklet, published in 1931, is a combination of a family tree and a narrative. The early data were adopted from the genealogy chart of the Demuth family¹⁰ compiled by Rev. Th. Mueller, archivist for the Records of the Moravian Church in Herrnhut, Saxony. In July 1941, Anna E. Gray, jointly with Donald S. Gray, prepared a typescript entitled "Demuth Family Tree,"¹¹ based on the information gathered during the annual reunions of the local Demuth Association in Ohio. It is not a family tree in the usual sense but rather a compilation of names (without any vital data), each name having been assigned a composite number from which one can determine the place of a given individual on the family tree. Although the process is somewhat cumbersome, the compilation is, nevertheless, quite useful in furnishing names of the descendants in later generations, at least for some of the lines.

More recently, Sarah Davies Hogeboom¹² began issuing a family genealogical journal, *Sweet their Memories Are*, which includes several sections devoted to the Demuth family. The chief value of this publication lies in the new genealogical data provided on the descendants of Wilhelm Gottlieb Demuth (1791–1882). The information has not as yet been brought up to date.

Most American Demuth lines originated either from Gotthard Demuth (1694–1744) or Gottlieb Demuth (1715–1776), the latter being the nephew of the former. On the close inspection of the data on Gotthard's and Gottlieb's descendants, as depicted in the published genealogies, referenced above, one is struck by one oddity, namely, that Gottlieb Demuth is listed as having two sons, bearing the same given name, Christoph, one born in 1738 and the other in 1755. If the first Christoph would have died as a child, it would have been quite natural for the parents to give one of their later children the same name. However, in this case, the two Demuths lived, married, and both had children. Furthermore, as mentioned earlier, the older Christoph was born in the year of 1738, which is difficult to reconcile with the fact that his presumed father Gottlieb married Christoph's mother Eva Gutsler

in 1739 or 1740.

In an effort to throw some light on these discrepancies, this writer has examined some of the early Moravian records and reconstructed the early history and genealogy of the Demuth family, which is the basis for the present paper. The main source of my information were the manuscripts written by Rev. George Neisser,¹³ the first diarist of Bethlehem, who kept meticulous notes of the happenings and events of the early Moravians after they emigrated to Herrnhut and later to America.

An extremely useful source was also the rather rare publication of Dr. Felix Moeschler¹⁴ on *Die alte Herrnhuter Familien*, a fairly reliable source of information on the Moravian and Bohemian emigrants, based on authentic church records and archival material in Herrnhut.

To the article is appended a revised genealogical tree of the Demuth family, covering the first three generations of the family in America, which can be used as a baseline and a starting point for future researchers. For maximum utility, I have listed, under the relevant lines, family names appearing in the subsequent generations, to the extent such information could be ascertained.

The Ancestral Home

The oldest known ancestor from whom rose most of the American Demuth lines, was Christoph Demuth, purportedly a magistrate in Karlsdorf, Moravia, a province of today's Czechoslovakia. Originally, however, he came from Senov, Moravia, where his two oldest children were also born.

Some publications state that he lived in Carlsdorf, also spelled as Kadelsdorf or Kathelsdorf, while others give Karlsdorf, Handelsdorf or Radelsdorf, Bohemia as his home. All the authors agree on one point, however, namely that the community cannot be located on any modern or contemporary map.

According to the official Czechoslovak historical gazetteer,¹⁵ the community Karlsdorf, as it should properly be spelled, located in the Krnov district of Moravia, existed until the onset of the twentieth century. With the creation of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918, the community was renamed Karlov, which until 1950 was a part of the Krnov district; later on it was attached to the Bruntal district, Moravia. Considering these changes and the fact that the community is rather small, it is not surprising that it could not be located on a conventional map.

It is not known exactly when Christoph Demuth was born nor when he actually died. The information about his wife, whose maiden name is not known, is equally scanty. What we do know are the names of his five children, i.e., Tobias, Justina,¹⁶ Christoph, Gotthard, and Maria Magdalena.

The family was nominally Catholic, of the "Hidden Seed,"¹⁷ who for

conscience sake and personal persecution, chose to flee from their homeland to seek refuge in Herrnhut, a newly organized Bohemian Brethren haven in Upper Lusatia, Saxony on the estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf.

The Herrnhut Exiles

The first of the Demuth family to leave for exile in Herrnhut (in 1725) was Christoph Demuth's second oldest son Christoph, his oldest son Tobias having died in 1715. A few weeks later, Christoph returned to Moravia for his wife and his children. He and his wife, Anna Maria Schmidt, were participants at the first celebration of the Holy Communion in the parish church of Berthelsdorf on August 13, 1727. This was a memorable event marking the beginning of the Renewed Church of the Brethren. In 1728 the Demuths were joined in exile by Christoph's third son Gotthard, and Christoph's oldest daughter Justina.

Their sister-in-law, the widow of Tobias, Rosina (Tonn) Demuth came to Herrnhut in 1729, after managing to escape from prison in Moravia where she was held for over a year. She apparently came to Herrnhut together with her daughter Veronica. The remaining children of Tobias and Rosina Demuth, i.e., Joseph, (Anna) Rosina, Anna Maria and Gottlieb, were brought out of Moravia in 1730 by their uncle (Johann) Christoph Demuth. They were also accompanied by (Johann) Christoph Demuth's sister, Maria Magdalena (Demuth) Wetzel, and her children.

While in Herrnhut, Gotthard Demuth married, in 1727, Regina Leupold, a daughter of George Leupold, whose family emigrated to Herrnhut in 1727 from Mladkov, Bohemia.

Gotthard's sister, Justina Demuth, remained unmarried and died young in Herrnhut in 1732. Tobias Demuth's widow, Rosina (Tonn) Demuth, died the same year.

Veronica (or Verona) Demuth, the oldest daughter of Tobias and Rosina, was married twice, first in 1738 to Valentine Loehans, who died in 1742, and secondly in 1743 to Johann Bohner.

Joseph Demuth, a brother of Veronica, married in 1738 Judith Schaul, and their sister, Rosina Demuth, married an individual bearing the surname Hinz.

The remaining daughter of Tobias and Rosina, Anna Maria Demuth, was a woman of rare spiritual gifts who lived with the family of Count Zinzendorf and was ordained deaconess. In 1738 she married Rev. A.A. Lawatsch with whom she served in various offices and places in the capacity of spiritual adviser or general "elder" of the female portion of the Church.

American Settlers

The first Demuth to step on the American soil was Gotthard Demuth (1694–1744) who sailed in a group of ten selected Brethren in November 1734 to the English Province of Georgia for the purpose of colonization. The vessel “Two Brothers” commanded by Capt. Thompson arrived off Savannah on March 22, 1735. The Moravian Brethren who arrived with Demuth were Augustus G. Spangenberg, Anton Seyffert, John Toltschig, Gottfried Haberecht, Peter Rosa, Michael Haberland, George Haberland, Frederic Riedel and George Waschke. With the exception of Spangenberg, all were natives of the Czech Lands.

Gotthard Demuth’s wife, Regina (Leupold) Demuth (1702–1774), followed a year later, arriving off Savannah on the “Simmonds” on February 16. This vessel brought altogether 25 persons, the majority of whom came either from Bohemia or Moravia, including Gotthard Demuth’s nephew, Gottlieb Demuth (1715–1776), and David Nitschmann (1696–1772), the first Bishop of the Renewed *Unitas fratrum* Church—the Moravian Church. Among the passengers on the ship which brought the Moravians to Georgia was also John Wesley, the founder of the Methodist Church, who became acquainted with the Brethren, attended their services, worshiped with them, and lived in their home during his initial stage in Georgia.

The stay of the Moravians in Georgia was not a happy one and led early to their decision to leave for Pennsylvania where they settled permanently. Seven of the colonists, including Gotthard Demuth and his wife Regina, left Georgia in 1737 and settled in Germantown, while Gottlieb Demuth moved to a new settlement in Matetsche.

The next Demuths to come to America were (Johann) Christoph Demuth (1689–1754) and his wife, Anna Maria (Schmidt) Demuth (1697–1761), who sailed together with the other members of “The Second Sea Congregation” on “The Little Strength,” arriving in New York on November 26, 1743. They settled in Bethlehem, becoming members of the “Moravian Economy.” (Johann) Christoph Demuth died in Nazareth, PA and his name appears on a monument along with other names, giving the date of his death as March 5, 1754.

Gottlieb’s sister, Anna Maria (Demuth) Lawatsch (1712–1760), and her husband, Rev. Andrew Anton Lawatsch (d. 1771), sailed to America on the vessel “Irene,” arriving in New York City on May 17, 1751. She died on January 20, 1760 and is buried in the Old Moravian Cemetery of Bethlehem.

The oldest sister of Gottlieb, Veronica (Demuth) Boehner (1706–1765), who died at St. John, W.I., must have lived in Pennsylvania at least temporarily, considering the fact that two of her children, Paul Boehner (1745–1748) and Elizabeth Boehner (1751–1761), were buried in Bethlehem and another child, John Frederick Boehner (1745–1791), was buried at Nazareth.

There is also a record of the burial at Bethlehem of Agnes (Demuth)

Loesch (1749–1832), a daughter of Gottlieb's brother Joseph Demuth, the wife of a missionary, George Matthew Loesch (1750–1831).

The Family of Gotthard and Regina Demuth

Based on Neisser's *List of the Bohemian and Moravian Emigrants to Saxony* and Rev. Th. Mueller's *Family Tree*, it is certain that Gotthard and Regina Demuth had at least one child, bearing the name Maria Magdalena (1731–1778), while living in Herrnhut. Dr. Felix Moeschler in his *Herrnhuter Familien* lists actually four children who were born to them in Herrnhut, i.e., Maria Magdalena (1729–?), Magdalena (1731–1778), Johanna Elisabeth (1732–?) and Johannes (1734–1737). The stated year of Magdalena's death (1778) is suspect since it is hard to imagine that her mother Regina would have emigrated to America in 1736, leaving her five-year-old daughter behind.

From Neisser's *List* as well as Moeschler's *Herrnhuter Familien* it is quite clear tht Gotthard and Regina had two more children after coming to America, namely, John Christoph (born September 19, 1738) and Christian Frederick (born December 26, 1740). Most records indicate that the two sons were born in Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Both Christoph and Christian were enrolled, in 1745, in the Moravian School for little boys in Frederick Township, as recorded by Rev. Abraham Reincke in his *Register of the Moravian Church*. According to this source, the two boys were born in Germantown and both were clearly identified as being the sons of Gotthard and Regina Demuth.

Gotthard Demuth, who was a cabinet- and watchmaker by vocation, died at a young age in Germantown on December 11, 1744. His widow Regina remarried on June 19, 1747, taking as her second husband the widower David Tanneberger (1696–1760), a native of Suchdol, Moravia. There was no issue from the second marriage. Regina (Leupold) Demuth Tanneberger died in Bethlehem on January 29, 1744, where she then lived.

Gotthard's son, Christoph Demuth (1738–1818), made his home in Lancaster, PA where in 1767 he married Elizabeth Hartaffel (1746–1841), a daughter of a tobacco manufacturer. In 1770 Christoph Demuth purchased his father-in-law's business and established Demuth's Tobacco Shop. This is the famous Lancaster tobacco shop, situated at 114 East King Street, the oldest establishment of its kind in the United States which has been maintained by the same family from its inception to date.

Christoph and Elizabeth (Hartaffel) Demuth had a large family, consisting of ten children. Christoph's son, Jacob Demuth (1779-1842), who succeeded his father as a proprietor of the tobacco shop, was married three times, fathering a total of twenty children. It is noteworthy that among the twenty children were several amateur artists of talent. One of their descendants was the famed artist Charles Demuth (1883–1935).^{4,5}

Christoph Demuth, the founder of the tobacco shop, was not only a successful businessman but also found time to serve as a private in Captain Jacob Krug's company of Colonel Matthias Slauch's battalion, Lancaster County Riflemen, in the year 1727.

The Family of Gottlieb and Eva Demuth

Gottlieb Demuth first lived in Frederick Township and the Saucon Valley. As was already mentioned, he married Eva Barbara Gutsler (1713–1784), either in 1739 or May 1740. She was a widow of Henry Hehl. Two children from her first marriage died.

According to Neisser's *List*, Gottlieb and Eva Demuth had seven sons, four of whom died early, and two daughters. The name of their first son, who must have died as an infant, is not known with certainty.¹⁸ The second son, Tobias, was born in 1741 in Saucon, two miles from Bethlehem, where the young couple lived at the time.

After moving to Bethlehem, Gottlieb and Eva had two more sons, Johannes (1743–45) and Gottlieb (1745–46), who died young and were buried at the Old Moravian Cemetery in Bethlehem.

There is a record of Tobias Demuth, identified as a son of Gottlieb, as having attended the Moravian School in Frederickstown in 1745, where Gottlieb Demuth was then employed. Two additional children were born to the Demuths in Frederickstown, Anna Maria (1746–1813) and Joseph (1748–1827). The latter is buried in the Moravian Graveyard at Nazareth.

When Frederickstown school was discontinued, the Demuths and several other families moved to a Moravian settlement at Allemaengel¹⁹ in Lynn Township, Lehigh County. Gottlieb and his wife Eva Demuth were listed as members of the Moravian Church in Allemaengel in 1754, according to Rev. Abraham Reincke's *Register*. While in Allemaengel, three more children were born to them, Gottlieb (1750–1825), Christopher (1755–1822), and Regina (1757–?).

During the Indian war the family had to flee from Allemaengel to Plainfield. They were among the first members of Schoeneck, where they subsequently moved. Gottlieb Demuth died at Schoeneck on October 6, 1776 at the age of sixty-one.

After the death of her husband, the widow made her home with her youngest son Christopher. She died at Schoeneck, May 20, 1784 at the age of seventy-one.

According to Gottlieb's Last Will,²⁰ five of his children were living at that time, namely, Anna Maria, Joseph, Gottlieb, Christopher and Rosina. It is noteworthy that all three surviving sons, Joseph (1748–1827), Gottlieb Jr. (1750–1825) and Christopher (1755–1822) actively participated in the Revolutionary War, all having been enrolled in the Second Battalion of the

Northampton County, PA Militia.

Gottlieb Demuth, Jr. and Christopher Demuth later moved to Ohio in Tuscarawas County where they left a great number of descendants, many of whom are living today.

Concluding Note

This paper is a part of the author's research on the history and genealogy of the Demuth family. Any comments or additional information on the Demuth descendants should be sent to the following address: Dr. Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr., 1703 Mark Lane, Rockville, MD 20852.

Endnotes

1. These were followers of the teachings of the Czech religious reformer and martyr John Hus and the spiritual heirs of Bohemian Brethren who found temporary refuge in Moravia and later in Upper Lusatia on the estate of Count Nicholas Ludwig von Zinzendorf. For more information on the history of the Church see Edmund de Schweinitz's *The History of the Church Known as the Unitas Fratrum* . . . (Bethlehem, 1885); J. Mueller, "O souvislosti obnovene cirkve bratske se starou Jednotou bratri ceskych" (The connection of the Renewed Brethren Church, with the ancient Unity of Bohemian Brethren), *Casopis Musea kralovstvi ceskeho* 59 (1885), pp. 193-210; J. Taylor Hamilton and Kenneth G. Hamilton, *History of the Moravian Church 1722-1957* (Bethlehem, 1967).

2. Harry Martin Klein, "Henry Cornelius Demuth," in: *Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. A History*, Vol. 3 (New York-Chicago: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1924), pp. 208-209.

3. "Demuth, Henry C., Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen," in: *Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography* (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1932), Vol. 6, pp. 2058-2060.

4. Mrs. John E. Malone, "Charles Demuth," *Papers of the Lancaster County Historical Society* 52, No. 1 (1948), pp. 1-18.

5. Famam, Emily, *Charles Demuth. Behind a Laughing Mask* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1971).

6. Charles B. Galbraeth, "Oliver J. Demuth," in: *History of Ohio* (Chicago-New York: American Historical Society, 1925), Vol. 3, pp. 165-166.

7. *Biographical Directory of the American Congress (1774-1971)* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1971).

8. His relationship to the Demuth family could not be ascertained so far.

9. C.F. Battershell, *The Demuth Family and the Moravian Church* (New Philadelphia, OH, July 1931).

10. *Genealogy of the Demuth Family*. Printed by W.T. Van Vleck, Sec'y of the Demuth Association, Gnadenhutten, OH. Compiled by the Rev. Th. Mueller, Archivist of the Records of the Moravian Church in Hermhut, Saxony.

11. Anna E. Gray and Donald S. Gray, *Demuth Family Tree 1650-1941* (New Philadelphia, OH, July 1941).

12. Sarah Davies Hogoboom, *Sweet their Memories Are*. A Genealogical Journal. Book

13. Albert H. Frank, "George Neisser. An Early Moravian Historian," *Transactions of the Moravian Historical Society* 23, part 2 (1977), pp. 1-11.
14. For complete references to the sources used see Sources below.
15. *Retrospektivni lexikon obci ceskoslovenske socialisticke republiky 1850-1970* (Retrospective Gazetteer of the communities of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic 1850-1970) (Praha: Federalni statisticky urad, 1978).
16. Battershell and other American genealogists had assumed that this was a boy by name of Justine. Based on Neisser's and Moeschler's records, we are fairly certain that Justina, as the name was supposed to be spelled, was a girl.
17. For a good description of the "Hidden Seed," see Adolf Vacovsky's article, "History of the Hidden Seed (1620-1722)", in: *Unitas Fratrum - Moravian Studies*. Edited by Mari P. Van Buijtenen, Cornelis Dekker and Huib Leeuwenberg (Rijksarchief in Utrecht, 1975), pp. 35-54.
18. His name might have been James, as we read in *The Bethlehem Diary 1742-1744* (1971) that on Wednesday, January 30, 1743 "Gottlieb Demuth moved to Nazareth with his wife and child, and also the little James."
19. This can be translated as "Utter Destitution."
20. "Demuth, Godlike, Yeoman "Aged," Schoeneck, Bethlehem township," in: *Abstracts of Wills . . . Northampton Co., PA.* - The fact that the will includes only one Christoph, and does not mention Christian further substantiates the conclusion that Christoph Demuth (1738-1818) and Christian Demuth (1740-1781) were children of Gotthard Demuth rather than Gottlieb's.

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Genealogical Tree of the Demuth Family

Christoph Demuth (ca. 1654-?), m. _____

- A.1. Tobias Demuth** (ca. 1680-1715), m. Rosina Tonn (1682-1732)
- B.1. Veronica Demuth** (1706-1765), m. (1). 1738 Valentine Loehans (d. 1742), m. (2). 1743 Johann Boehner (1710-1785)
- C.1. Paul Boehner** (1745-1748)
- C.2. John Frederick Boehner** (1745-1791)
- C.3. Benigna Boehner** (d. 1749), m. Simon Peter 1743
- C.4. Elizabeth Boehner** (1751-1761)
- B.2. Joseph Demuth** (1707-1783), m. 1738 Judith Schauer (1710-1793)
- C.1. David Demuth** (1741-1777)
- C.2. Joseph Demuth** (1744-1776)
- C.3. Agnes Demuth** (1749-1832), m. 1794 George Matthew Loesch (1750-1831)
- C.4. Anna Maria Demuth** (1751-1798)
- C.5. Magdalena Demuth** (1757-1812)
- B.3. Maria Rosina Demuth** (?-1745), m. Hinz
- C.1. Peter Hinz** (1744-1747)
- B.4. Anna Maria Demuth** (1712-1760), m. 1738 Rev. Andrew Anton Lawatsch (1712-1771)
- C.1. Anna Maria Lawatsch** (1744-1778)
- C.2. Maria Magdalena Lawatsch** (?-1744)
- C.3. John Lawatsch** (?-1748)

B.5. Gottlieb Demuth (1715–1776), m. 1739/40 Eva Barbara (Gutsler) Hehl (1713–1784)

C.1. son

C.2. Tobias Demuth (1741–?)

C.3. Johannes Demuth (1743–1745)

C.4. Gottlieb Demuth (1745–1746)

C.5. Anna Maria Demuth (1745–1813), m. 1790 Johann Christian Hasse (1714–1797)

C.6. Joseph Demuth (1748–1827), m. 1787 Maria Magdalena Schnall (1748–1815)

C.7. Gottlieb Demuth, Jr. (1750–1825), m. 1773 Anna Maria Alleman (1756–?)

D.1. Joseph Demuth (1775–1855), m. (1) 1797 Mary Ann Dull (1775–1803)

Descendants: Demuth, Stickler, Spies

m. (2) 1806 Catherine Susanna Schumacher (1783–1840)

Descendants: Demuth, Lehr, Van Lehn, Van Vleck, Blatter, Helwig, Gray, Battershell, Stocker, Peters, Dill, White, Flickinger

D.2. Johannes Demuth (1777–), m. _____

Descendants: Demuth, Blampied, Ginther

D.3. Christian Demuth (1780–)

D.4. Anna Maria Demuth (1782–)

D.5. Friedrich Demuth (1786–)

D.6. Renatus Demuth (1786–)

D.7. Catharine Demuth (1788–)

D.8. Wilhelm Gottlieb Demuth (1791–1874), m. Elizabeth Kent (1797–1882)

Descendants: Lucas, Crozier, Brown, Carlin, Disher, Wilson, Mayer, Demuth, McGlone, Heller, Johnston, Crockett, Gray, Hoot, Carroll, Condon, Flory, Yantiss, Walp, Elliot, Jones, Mayer, Genson, Whitmer, Browne, Walters, Whitmore, Watts

D.9. Abraham Jonathan Demuth (1794–)

D.10. Gottfried Benjamin Demuth (1798–)

C.8. Christoph Demuth (1755–1822), m. (1). 1777 Maria Susanna Klein (1758–1817)

D.1. Joseph Demuth (1778–81?)

D.2. John Frederick Demuth (1779–), m. Elizabeth Roth

Descendants: Demuth, Ginther, Allen, Nicholas, Knisley

D.3. Susanna Catharina Demuth (1781–), m. John D. Fenner

Descendants: Fenner, Cramel, Walter, Romig

D.4. (Anna) Rosina Demuth (1793–1869), m. Joseph Schamel (1778–1857)

Descendants: Schamel, Cahill, Packer

D.5. Anna Maria Demuth (1785–1853), m. 1809 Jacob Uhrich (1783–1849)

Descendants: Uhrich, Welch, Blickensderfer

D.6. Rachel Elizabeth Demuth (1788–), m. Richard Ferguson

D.7. (Margaretta) Rebecca Demuth (1793–), m. (1). 1812 John Flickinger (?–1823)

Descendants: Flickinger, Hayden, McGinnes, Sturdy, Williams, Sigler,
Fry

m. (2). _____ Tracy

D.8. Sarah Catharine Demuth, m. 1810 George Schamel
Descendants: Schamel

D.9. Abigail Demuth (1795-), m. 1819 John Niegman

D.10. Lydia Demuth (1798-), m. 1815 Benjamin Casey

C.9. Rosina Demuth (1757-)

A.2. Justina Demuth (1683-1732), unm.

A.3. (Johann) Christoph Demuth (1689-1754), m. 1716 Anna Maria Schmidt
(1697-1761)

B.1. Regina Demuth (1716-1779), m. (1). 1740 Peter Diehl (Thiel) (1715-1759)

C.1. Maria Diehl (1750-1800)

C.2. Benaigna Diehl

C.3. Maria Diehl

C.4. Salome Diehl (1754-)

m. (2). George Johann Stahlmann (1721-1770)

B.2. Hans Joseph Demuth (1718-1728)

B.3. Ferdinand Demuth (1721-1768)

B.4. Anna Demuth (1721-1728)

B.5. Anna Demuth (1731-1738)

B.6. Johann Martin Demuth (1738-1744)

A.4. Gotthard Demuth (1694-1744), m. 1727 Regina Leupold (1702-1774)

B.1. Maria Magdalena Demuth (1729-?)

B.2. Magdalena Demuth (1731-1777)

B.3. Johanna Elisabeth Demuth (d. 1732)

B.4. Johannes Demuth (1734-1737)

B.5. Christoph Demuth (1738-1818), m. 1767 Elizabeth Hartaffel (1746-1784)

C.1. Anna Maria Demuth (1768-)

C.2. Christian Demuth (1770-)

C.3. Johannes Demuth (1771-1822), m. 1793 Catharine Trissler (1772-1855)

D.1. Sophia Elizabeth Demuth (1794-1795)

D.2. Christoph Demuth (1800-)

D.3. Frederick Demuth (1803-)

D.4. Elizabeth Demuth (1805-), m. _____ Howell

Descendants: Howell

D.5. Catharina Demuth (1807-), m. 1827 Henry Kepple (1805-)

Descendants: Beck, Wilson

D.6. Susanna Demuth (1812-?)

C.4. Frederick Demuth (1773-1798)

C.5. Wilhelm Demuth (1775-1777)

C.6. Sophia Demuth (1777-1781)

C.7. Jacob Demuth (1779-1842), m. (1). 1805 Eliza Eberman (1783-1805)

D.1. Emanuel Eberman Demuth (1804-1884), m. 1844 Margaret Eichholtz
(1814-1882)

Descendants: Demuth

- m. (2). 1807 Catharine Medford (1785–1823)
- D.2. Amelia Regina Leupold Demuth (1808–1831)
 - D.3. Carl Augustus Rudolph Demuth (1810–), m. _____
 - D.4. Gottfried Alfred Obadja Eckard Demuth (1811–1811)
 - D.5. Caroline Susanna Demuth (1812–)
 - D.6. Louisa Elizabeth Lutz Demuth (1814–1819)
 - D.7. Lorenz Israel Demuth (1815–)
 - D.8. Samuel Christoph Demuth (1817–)
 - D.9. Henrietta Magdalena Heider Demuth (1819–1819)
 - D.10. Jacob James Demuth (1820–)
 - D.11. Ann Catherine Demuth (1822–)
- m. (3). Ann Frances or Veronica Hurst
- D.12. Sarah Lauman Demuth (1824–), m. 1847 Aaron Eshleman
 - D.13. Elizabeth Pauline Demuth (1828–), m. 1847 Charles William Cooper
 - D.14. Henry Cornelius Demuth (1830–1906), m. 1856 Elizabeth Mac Donald (1835–1902)
- Descendants: Demuth
- D.15. Ferdinand Louis Demuth (1832–)
 - D.16. Frederick William Demuth (1833–)
 - D.17. Andrew Elias Demuth (1835–)
 - D.18. Julia Frances Demuth (1837–)
 - D.19. Rachael Angelica Demuth (1839–)
 - D.20. Emily Rosinna Demuth (1840–)
- C.8. Joseph Demuth (1781–1813), m. 1805 Elizabeth Danner
- D.1. Wilhelm Danner Demuth (1806–1870), m. 1828 Maria Magdalena Keller (1810–1896)
- Descendants: Demuth, Keller
- C.9. Abraham Demuth (1784–1784)
 - C.10. Henry Demuth (1784–1785)
- B.6. Christian Frederick Demuth (1740–1781), m. 1781 Maria Magdalena Stotz (1744–)
- A.5. Maria Magdalena Demuth (1691–1776), m. Christian Wetzel (1680–1754)
- B.1. Magdalena Wetzel
 - B.2. Elisabeth Wetzel (1711–1791)
 - B.3. Anton Wetzel (1714–1729)
 - B.4. Gottfried Wetzel
 - B.5. Anna Wetzel (1722–1734)
 - B.6. Helena Wetzel (1729–1744)

Dr. Miloslav Rechcigl, Jr. is a native of Mlada Boleslav, Czechoslovakia. After coming to the U.S. in 1950, he studied biochemistry and nutrition at Cornell University, receiving his B.S. in 1954, M.N.S. in 1955, and Ph.D. in 1958. Having received a U.S. Public Health Service postdoctoral fellowship, he moved to Washington (DC) area to carry out research at the National Institutes of Health. In 1960 he joined the staff of the National Cancer

Institute as a biochemist. In 1968 he was selected for one year of executive training in science policy and research administration. In 1969 he was named a nutrition advisor in the Health Services and Mental Health Administration and in 1970 he accepted a comparable post in the Agency for International Development (AID). Subsequently he was appointed a research director which position he has held to date. He published extensively in scientific journals of his field and is the author and editor of numerous scientific monographs and handbooks.

In addition to his scientific pursuits Dr. Rechcigl is an ardent student of Czechoslovak culture. Since the inception, he has been active in various capacities in the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences and served as the society's president for four years. He was instrumental in establishing and organizing the society's bi-annual World Congresses and for a number of years he was responsible for the society's publication program. He published under the society's sponsorship a monumental The Czechoslovak Contribution to World Culture (1964) and a two-volume set, Czechoslovakia Past and Present (1968). He is also an expert on Czechoslovak bibliography and is in process of completing A Guide to Information Resources Relating to Czechs and Slovaks in America. Dr. Rechcigl has a great interest in the Czechoslovak-American ethnic history and genealogy and is currently conducting research on the history of the Moravian Brethren from the Lands of the Bohemian Crown.